Gazette of the United States.

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PLAN
OF THE
GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.
A NATIONAL PAPER.

To be publiſhed at the SEAT *of the* FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, *and to comprise, as fully as poſſible, the following Objects, viz.*

I. EARLY and authentick Accounts of the PROCEEDINGS of CONGRESS—its LAWS, ACTS, and RESOLUTIONS, communicated ſo as to form an *HISTORY of the TRANSACTIONS of the FEDERAL LEGISLATURE, under the NEW CONSTITUTION.*

II. IMPARTIAL SKETCHES of the DEBATES of CONGRESS.

III. ESSAYS upon the great ſubjects of Government in general, and the *Federal Legiſlature in particular*; alſo upon the *national* and *local* Rights of the AMERICAN CITIZENS, as founded upon the Federal or State Conſtitutions; alſo upon every other Subject, which may appear ſuitable for newſpaper diſcuſſion.

IV. A SERIES of PARAGRAPHS, calculated to catch the "LIVING MANNERS AS THEY RISE," and to point the publick attention to Objects that have an important reference to *domeſtick, ſocial,* and *publick happineſs.*

V. The Intereſts of the United States as connected with their literary Inſtitutions—religious and moral Objects—Improvements in Science, Arts, EDUCATION and HUMANITY—their foreign Treaties, Alliances, Connections, &c.

VI. Every *ſpecies* of INTELLICENCE, which may affect the *commercial, agricultural, manufacturing,* or *political* INTERESTS of the AMERICAN REPUBLICK.

VII. A CHAIN of DOMESTICK OCCURRENCES, collected through the Medium of an extenſive Correſpondence with the reſpective States.

VIII. A SERIES of FOREIGN ARTICLES of INTELLIGENCE, ſo connected, *as to form a general Idea of publick Affairs in the eaſtern Hemiſphere.*

IX. The STATE of the NATIONAL FUNDS; alſo of the INDIVIDUAL GOVERNMENTS—Courſes of Exchange—Prices Current, &c.

CONDITIONS.

I.

THE GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES *ſhall be printed with the ſame* Letter, *and on the ſame* Paper *as this publication.*

II.

It ſhall be publiſhed every WEDNESDAY *and* SATURDAY, *and delivered, as may be directed, to every Subſcriber in the city, on thoſe days.*

III.

The price to Subſcribers (excluſive of poſtage) *will be* THREE DOLLARS *pr. annum.*

IV.

The firſt ſemi-annual payment to be made in three months *from the appearance of the firſt number.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Will be received in all the capital towns upon the Continent; alſo at the City-Coffee-Houſe, *and at* No. 86, William-Street, *until the 1ſt of* May, *from which time at* No. 9, Maiden-Lane, *near the* Oſwego-Market, New-York.

N. B. By a new Arrangement made in the Stages, Subſcribers at a diſtance will be duly furniſhed with papers.

POSTSCRIPT.——*A large impreſſion of every number will be ſtruck off—ſo that Subſcribers may always be accommodated with complete Sets.*

To the PUBLICK.

AT this important Criſis, the ideas that fill the mind, are pregnant with Events of the greateſt magnitude—to ſtrengthen and complete the UNION of the States—to extend and protect their COMMERCE, under *equal* Treaties yet to be formed—to explore and arrange the NATIONAL FUNDS—to reſtore and eſtabliſh the PUBLICK CREDIT—and *ALL* under the auſpices of an untried Syſtem of Government, will require the ENERGIES of the Patriots and Sages of our Country—*Hence the propriety of encreaſing the Mediums of Knowledge and Information.*

AMERICA, from this period, begins a new Era in her national exiſtence—"THE WORLD IS ALL BEFORE HER"—The wiſdom and folly—the miſery and proſperity of the EMPIRES, STATES, and KINGDOMS, which have had their day upon the great Theatre of Time, and are now no more, ſuggeſt the moſt important Mementos—Theſe, with the rapid ſeries of Events, in which our own Country has been ſo deeply intereſted, have taught the enlightened Citizens of the United States, that FREEDOM and GOVERNMENT—LIBERTY and LAWS, are inſeparable.

This Conviction has led to the adoption of the New Conſtitution; for however VARIOUS the Sentiments, reſpecting the MERITS of this Syſtem, all GOOD MEN are agreed in the neceſſity that exiſts, of an EFFICIENT FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

A paper, therefore, eſtabliſhed upon NATIONAL, INDEPENDENT, and IMPARTIAL PRINCIPLES—which ſhall take up the premiſed Articles, upon a COMPETENT PLAN, it is preſumed, will be highly intereſting, and meet with publick approbation and patronage.

The Editor of this Publication is determined to leave no avenue of Information unexplored:—He ſolicits the aſſiſtance of Perſons of leiſure and abilities—which, united with his own aſſiduity, he flatters himſelf will render the Gazette of the United States not unworthy general encouragement——and is, with due reſpect, the publick's humble ſervant,

JOHN FENNO.

New-York, April 15, 1789.

EPITOME OF THE PRESENT STATE OF THE UNION.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE,

WHICH is 180 miles in length, and 60 in breadth, contained, according to an enumeration in 1787, 102,000 inhabitants—is attached to the federal Government—engaged in organizing her militia, already the beſt diſciplined of any in the Union—encouraging the domeſtick arts—and looking forward to the benefits which will reſult from the operations of the New Conſtitution. New-Hampſhire, from her local adantages, and the hardihood of her ſons, may anticipate eſſential benefits from the operation of equal commercial regulations.

MASSACHUSETTS,

450 miles in length, and 160 in breadth, contained, according to an enumeration in 1787, 360,000 inhabitants—Since the tranquility of the State was reſtored by the ſuppreſſion of the late inſurrection, the whole body of the people appears ſolicitous for the bleſſings of peace and good government. If any concluſion can be drawn from elections for the Federal Legiſlature, this State has a decided majority in favour of the New Conſtitution. The great objects of Commerce, Agriculture, Manufactures, and the Fiſheries, appear greatly to engage the attention of Maſſachuſetts. Fabricationt of Cotton, coarſe Woolens, Linens, DUCK, IRON, Wood, &c. are proſecuting with ſucceſs—and by diminiſhing her imports, and increaſing her exports, ſhe is advancing to that rank and importance in the Union which her extent of territory—her reſources—and the genius and enterpriſe of her citizens entitle her to—and although the colliſion of parties, at the moment of Election, ſtrikes out a few ſparks of animoſity, yet the deciſion once made, the "*Calumet of Peace*" is ſmoked in love and friendſhip—"*and like true Republicans they acquieſce in the choice of the Majority.*"

CONNECTICUT,

81 miles in length, and 57 in breadth, contained, agreeably to a Cenſus in 1782, 209,150 inhabitants, enjoying a fertile ſoil, this truly republican State is purſuing her intereſt in the promotion of Manufactures, Commerce, Agriculture, and the Sciences—She appears to bid fair, from the peaceable, loyal, and federal Character of the great body of her citizens—from the Enterpriſe of her men of wealth, and other favourable circumſtances, to attain to a great degree of opulence, power, and reſpectability in the Union.

NEW-YORK,

350 mlles in length, and 300 in breadth, contained, agreeably to a Cenſus in 1786, 238,897 inhabitants, This State appears to be convulſed by parties—but the CRISIS is at hand, when it is hoped, that the "*Hatchet*" will be buried. Exertions on one ſide are making for the re-election of Gov. CLINTON, and on the other for the introduction of the Hon. Judge YATES to the chair—both parties appear ſanguine as to their ſucceſs. It is ardently to be wiſhed, that *temper* and *moderation* may preſide at the Elections; and there can be no doubt of it, as that Freedom, for which we fought and triumphed, depends ſo eſſentially upon a FREE CHOICE.—It is greatly regretted, that this reſpectable and important member of the federal Republick, ſhould not be repreſented in the Moſt Honourable Senate of the United States. New-York, however, is riſing in her federal character, and in manufacturing, agricultural, and commercial conſequence: Evidenced in her federal elections—her plans for promoting Manufactures, and the increaſe of her Exports.

NEW-JERSEY,

160 miles in length, and 52 in breadth, contained, by a Cenſus in 1784, 149,435 inhabitants. This State is at preſent tranquil, although lately agitated by a very extraordinary conteſted election—which by a *timely* interference of the Executive, appears to be ſettled. The inhabitants of this State are warmly attached to the New Conſtitution—the bleſſings of peace, an equal trade, and good government, being properly prized by them. The Arts and Sciences are objects of importance in this State, and many of her ſons rank high in the Republick of Letters.

PENNSYLVANIA,

288 miles in length, and 156 in breadth—by a Cenſus in 1787, contained 360,000 inhabitants.—This extenſive and truly reſpectable State, is making great proficiency in her Manufactures, Agriculture, Arts and Commere. Her attachment to the New Conſtitution is unequivocal, and with a conſiſtency highly honourary to her *national* character, ſhe has lately made an effort, (which, though defeated for a time, will undoubtedly be ſucceſsful) to conform their State Conſtitution to that of the Union. The publick buildings in the city of Philadelphia, have been reſpectfully offered for the accommodation of Congreſs. Theatrical exhibitions are now permitted by law—and the city has been incorporated: Experience will determine the eligibility of the two latter tranſactions.

DELAWARE,

92 miles In length, and 16 in breadth, by a Cenſus in 1787, contained 37,000 inhabitants. This State, though circumſcribed in its limits, derives great importance from its rank in the Union—attached to the New Conſtitution, and having the honour to take the lead in its adoption, there is no doubt of its giving efficacy to its righteous adminiſtration.

MARYLAND,

134 miles in length, and 110 in breadth, by a Cenſus taken in 1782, contained 253,630 inhabitants. From its favourable ſituation in the Union, this State bids fair for proſperity, wealth, and eminence. Warmly attached to the New Conſtitution, and enjoying a central ſituation, the publications there have teemed with tempting inducements to Congreſs, to make Baltimore the Seat of the Federal Legiſlature.

VIRGINIA,

758 miles in length, and 224 in breath—by a cenſus taken in 1782, contains 567,614 inhabitants.

From the natural ardour of her ſons in the cauſe of freedom, is frequently convulſed in her elections, and has been torn by factions.—Poſſeſſing an extenſive territory and a vaſt income, her funds are placed on a reſpectable footing; but as her repreſentation in the federal legiſlature is decidedly attached to the union and the new conſtitution—there is now no doubt but that ſhe will ſee her intereſt and glory finally connected with a few *temporary* ſacrifices upon the principles of mutual conceſſion.

SOUTH-CAROLINA,

200 miles in length, and 125 in breath—and contains, by a cenſus in 1787, 180,000 inhabitants, an important member of the union, has appeared lately to vibrate between oppoſing ſentiments—Her attachment to *national* meaſures we doubt not will evidentally diſcover itſelf when all *tender laws* and *pine barrens* ſhall be done away. The prohibition of the importation of ſlaves, and the proviſion lately made for the reduction of her foreign debt are federal traits—add to theſe that their electors have given an unanimous vote for his Excellency GENERAL WASHINGTON, as Preſident of the United States—by which the memorable circumſtance is authenticated, that the voice of the WHOLE CONTINENT has *once more* called our FABIUS MAXIMUS to reſcue our country from impending ruin.

GEORGIA,

600 miles in length, and 250 in breath,—by a Cenſus in 1787, contained 98,000 inhabitants. This ſtate is compleating her federal character by conforming her ſtate conſtitution to that of the union—and being the youngeſt branch of the family—and a frontier—ſhe will doubtleſs experience the ſupporting and protecting arm of the federal government.

FOREIGN STATES.

RHODE-ISLAND,

Is 68 miles in length, and 40 in breath, and by a Cenſus taken in 1783, contained 51,896 inhabitants. This ſtate has again refuſed to accede to a union with her ſiſter ſtates, and is now wholly eſtranged from them; and from appearances, will long continue ſo, unleſs the meaſure of the iniquity of her "KNOW YE" gentry ſhould be ſpeedily filled up—or the deluſion which has ſo long infatuated a majority of her citizens, ſhould be removed.—Anxious of enjoying the protection of the union, the inhabitants of Newport, Providence and other places, are determined to ſue for its protection, and to be annexed to Maſſachuſetts or Connecticut. This diſmemberment of the ſtate it is to be deſired, may be prevented by her being wholly graffed into that ſtock from whence through blindneſs ſhe has been broken off.

NORTH-CAROLINA.

Is 758 miles in length, and 110 in breadth, and by a cenſus taken in 1787, contained 270,000 inhabitants. A depreciated paper medium, and a deficiency of political knowledge, are conſidered as the cauſes of the anti-national ſpirit of this State. Her extenſive frontier, and being obliged to export the greater part of her productions through Virginia, it is expected will ere long evince the neceſſity of her acceding to the confederation. This indeed appears already to be the predominant idea of her citizens, by ſome recent tranſactions.

NOTE.

Some of the foregoing Obſervations are tranſcribed from the Maſſachuſetts Mag. an ingenious periodical publication of I. Thomas and Co. of Boſton, now in the fourth month of its progreſs as a Candidate for literary eminence, and publick patronage. The Enumeration of the Inhabitants of the ſeveral States, is taken from Morſe's AMERICAN GEOGRAPHY—a new work juſt publiſhed, which from its very uſeful and important contents, ſhould be introduced into every family of the United States.

CONGRESSIONAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 15, 1789.

THE time appointed by the Congreſs, under the OLD CONFEDERATION, for the aſſembling of the SENATORS and REPRESENTATIVES choſen to adminiſter the NEW CONSTITUTION, was the fourth day of March laſt; an unfavourable ſeaſon of the year for journeying. Through unavoidable delays, a quorum of the members did not arrive in this city, till Monday the ſixth inſt. when being aſſembled, the Hon. JOHN LANGDON, Eſq. was choſen Preſident pro tempore. The votes of the Electors choſen by the ſeveral States were then opened and counted, and were as follows, viz.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,	69
JOHN ADAMS,	34
JOHN JAY,	9
R. R. HARRISON,	6
JOHN RUTLEDGE,	6
JOHN HANCOCK,	4
GEORGE CLINTON,	3
SAMUEL HUNTINGTON,	2
JAMES ARMSTRONG,	1
JOHN MILTON,	2
EDWARD TELFAIR,	1
BENJAMIN LINCOLN,	1

Upon which his Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, Eſq. was announced PRESIDENT, and the Honourable JOHN ADAMS, Eſq. VICE PRE-PRESIDENT of the United-States. This important buſineſs being compleated the Legiſlature of the United States, is thus arranged, viz.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, PRESIDENT,

JOHN ADAMS, VICE-PRESIDENT.

SENATORS.

New-Hampſhire,	*John Langdon* and *Paine Wingate.*
Maſſachuſetts,	*Caleb Strong* and *Triſtram Dalton.*
Connecticut,	*William S. Johnſon* and *Oliver Ellſworth.*
New-Jerſy,	*William Patterſon* and *John Elmer.*
Pennſylvania,	*Robert Morris* and *William Maclay.*
Delaware,	*George Read* and *Richard Baſſett.*
Maryland,	*Charles Carrol,* and *John Henry.*
Virginia,	*Richard Henry Lee* and *William Grayſon.*
South-Carolina,	*Pierce Butler & Ralph Izard.*
Georgia,	*William Few* and —— *Gun.*

REPRESENTATIVES.

New-Hampſhire,	*Benjamin Weſt, Samuel Livermore* and *Nicholas Gilman.*
Maſſachuſetts,	*Fiſher Ames, George Partridge, George Thacher, George Leonard, Elbridge Gerry, Benjamin Goodhue, Jonathan Grout.*
Connecticut,	*Jonathan Sturges, Roger Sherman, Benjamin Huntington, Jonathan Trumbull, Jeremiah Wadſworth.*
New-York,	*John Lawrence, Egbert Benſon, William Floyd, John Hathorn, Peter Sylveſter, Jeremiah Van Renſelaer.*
New-Jerſey,	*Elias Boudinot, James Schureman, Thomas Sinnickſon, Lambert Cadwallader.*
Pennſylvania,	*Frederick Auguſtus Muhlenberg, Henry Wynkoop, Thomas Hartley, George Clymer, Thomas Fitzſimons, Peter Muhlenberg, Daniel Heiſter, Thomas Scott.*
Delaware,	*John Vining.*
Maryland,	*Joſhua Seney, DanielCarrol, Benjamin Contee, George Gale, William Smith, Michael J. Stone.*
Virginia,	*James Maddiſon, Joſiah Parker, Richard B. Lee, Theodoric Bland, Iſaac Coles, Alexander White, John Page, Andrew Moore, Samuel Griffin.*
South-Carolina,	*General Sumpter, Edanus Burke, Tho. T. Tucker, D. Huger, WilliamSmith.*
Georgia,	*Abraham Baldwin, James Jackſon, George Matthews.*

The Hon. CHARLES THOMSON, Eſq. was appointed to inform the PRESIDENT, and Mr. SYLVANUS BOURNE, the VICE PRESIDENT, of their reſpective elections. Thoſe gentlemen ſat out on their embaſſy the 7th inſt.

PROCEEDINGS of CONGRESS.

In the HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES *of the* UNITED STATES.

TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1789.

RESOLVED—*That the RULES and ORDERS following, be eſtabliſhed* STANDING RULES *and* ORDERS *of this Houſe—to wit:*

FIRST.

TOUCHING THE DUTY OF THE SPEAKER.

HE ſhall take the chair every day at the hour to which the houſe ſhall have adjourned on the preceding day; ſhall immediately call the members to order, and, on the appearance of a quorum, ſhall cauſe the journal of the preceding day to be read.

He ſhall preſerve decorum and order; may ſpeak to points of order in preference to other members, ariſing from his ſeat for that purpoſe, and ſhall decide queſtions of order, ſubject to an appeal to the houſe by any two members.

He ſhall riſe to put a queſtion, but may ſtate it ſitting.

Queſtions ſhall be diſtinctly put in this form, viz. "As many as are of opinion that (as the queſtion may be) ſay aye:" And, after the affirmative voice is expreſſed—"As many as are of a contrary opinion, ſay no."

If the ſpeaker doubts, or a diviſion be called for, the houſe ſhall divide, thoſe in the affirmative going to the right, and thoſe in the negative to the left of the chair: If the ſpeaker ſtill doubt, or a count be required, the ſpeaker ſhall name two members, one from each ſide, to tell the numbers in the affirmative, which being reported, he ſhall then name two others, one from each ſide, to tell thoſe in the negative; which being alſo reported, he ſhall riſe and ſtate the deciſion to the houſe.

The ſpeaker ſhall appoint committees; unleſs it be determined by the houſe that the committee ſhall conſiſt of more than three members, in which caſe the appointment ſhall be by ballot of the houſe.

In all caſes of ballot by the houſe, the ſpeaker ſhall vote; in other caſes he ſhall not vote, unleſs the houſe be equally divided, or unleſs his vote, if given to the minority, will make the diviſion be equal, and in caſe of ſuch equal diviſion, the queſtion ſhall be loſt.

When the houſe adjourns, the members ſhall keep their ſeats until the ſpeaker go forth; and then the members ſhall follow.

SECONDLY.

OF DECORUM AND DEBATE.

When any member is about to ſpeak in debate, or deliver any matter to the houſe, he ſhall riſe from his ſeat and reſpectfully addreſs himſelf to Mr. Speaker.

If any member, in ſpeaking or otherwiſe tranſgreſs the rules of the houſe, the ſpeaker ſhall, or any member may call to order; in which caſe the member called to order ſhall immediately ſit down unleſs permitted to explain, and the houſe ſhall, if appealed to, decide on the caſe, but without debate: If there be no appeal, the deciſion of the chair ſhall be ſubmitted to: If the deciſion be in favour of the member called to order, he ſhall be at liberty to proceed; if otherwiſe, and the caſe require it, he ſhall be liable to the cenſure of the houſe.

When two or more members happen to riſe at once, the ſpeaker ſhall name the member who is firſt to ſpeak.

No member ſhall ſpeak more than twice to the ſame queſtion without leave of the houſe; nor more than once until every member chooſing to ſpeak, ſhall have ſpoken.

Whilſt the ſpeaker is putting any queſtion, or addreſſing the houſe, none ſhall walk out of, or croſs the houſe; nor either in ſuch caſe, or when a member is ſpeaking, ſhall entertain private diſcourſe, or read any printed book or paper; nor whilſt a member is ſpeaking, ſhall paſs between him and the chair.

No member ſhall vote on any queſtion, in the event of which, he is immediately and particularly intereſted; or in any other caſe where he was not preſent when the queſtion was put.

Every member who ſhall be in the houſe, when a queſtion is put, ſhall vote on the one ſide or the other, unleſs the houſe, for ſpecial reaſons, ſhall excuſe him.

When a motion is made and ſeconded, it ſhall be ſtated by the ſpeaker, or being in writing, it ſhall be handed to the chair, and read aloud by the clerk before debated.

Every motion ſhall be reduced to writing, if the ſpeaker or any member deſire it.

After a motion is ſtated by the ſpeaker, or read by the clerk, it ſhall be deemed to be in poſſeſſion of the houſe, but may be withdrawn at any time before deciſion or amendment.

When a queſtion is under debate, no motion ſhall be received, unleſs to amend it, for the previous queſtion, or to adjourn.

A motion to adjourn ſhall be always in order, and ſhall be decided without debate.

The previous queſtion ſhall be in this form: "Shall the main queſtion be now put." It ſhall only be admitted when demanded by five members; and until it is decided ſhall preclude all amendment and further debate of the main queſtion.

On a previous queſtion no member ſhall ſpeak more than once without leave.

Any member may call for the diviſion of a queſtion, where the ſenſe will admit of it.

A motion for commitment until it is decided, ſhall preclude all amendment of the main queſtion.

Motions and reports may be committed at the pleaſure of the houſe.

No new motion or propoſition ſhall be admitted under colour of amendment, as a ſubſtitute for the motion or propoſition under debate.

Committees conſiſting of more than three members, ſhall be ballotted for by the houſe; if upon ſuch ballot the number required ſhall not be elected by a majority of the votes given, the houſe ſhall proceed to a ſecond ballot, in which a plurality of votes ſhall prevail, and in caſe a greater number than are required to compoſe or complete the committee ſhall have an equal number of votes, the houſe ſhall proceed to further ballot or ballots.

In all other caſes of ballot than for committees, a majority of the votes given ſhall be neceſſary to an election, and when there ſh ll not be ſuch majority on the firſt ballot, the ballot ſhall be repeated until a majority be obtained.

In all caſes where others than members of the houſe may be eligible, there ſhall be a previous nomination.

If a queſtion depending be loſt by adjournment of the houſe, and revived on the ſucceeding day, no member who has ſpoken twice on the day preceding ſhall be permitted again to ſpeak without leave.

Every order, reſolution or vote to which the concurrence of the ſenate ſhall be neceſſary, ſhall be read to the houſe, and laid on the table, on a day preceding that in which the ſame ſhall be moved, unleſs the houſe ſhall otherwiſe expreſsly allow.

Petitions, memorials, and other papers addreſſed to the houſe ſhall be preſented through the ſpeaker, or by a member in his p ace, and ſhall not be debated or decided on the day of their being firſt read, unleſs where the houſe ſhall direct otherwiſe; but ſhall lie on the table to be taken up in the order they were read.

Any fifteen members (including the ſpeaker if there is one) ſhall be authoriſed to compel the attendance of abſent members.

Upon calls of the houſe, or in taking the ayes and noes on any queſtion, the names of the members ſhall be called alphabetically.

THIRDLY.

OF BILLS.

Every bill ſhall be introduced by motion for leave, or by an order of the houſe on the report of a committee, and in either caſe a committee to prepare the ſame ſhall be appointed. In caſes of a general nature one days notice at leaſt ſhall be given of the motion to bring in a bill; and every ſuch motion may be committed.

Every bill ſhall receive three ſeveral readings in the houſe previous to its paſſage; and all bills ſhall be diſpatched in order as they were introduced, unleſs where the houſe ſhall direct otherwiſe, but no bill ſhall be twice read on the ſame day without ſpecial order of the houſe.

The firſt reading of a bill ſhall be for information, and if oppoſition be made to it, the queſtion ſhall be, "Shall the bill be rejected?" If no oppoſition be made, or the queſtion to reject it be negatived, the bill ſhall go to its ſecond reading without a queſtion.

Upon the ſecond reading of a bill, the ſpeaker ſhall ſtate it as ready for commitment or engroſſment, and if committed, then a queſtion ſhall be whether to a ſelect committee, or to a committee of the whole houſe; if to a committee of the whole houſe, the houſe ſhall determine on what day. But if the bill be ordered to be engroſſed, the houſe ſhall appoint the day when it ſhall be read the third time. After commitment, and a report thereof to the houſe, a bill may be re-committed, or at any time before its paſſage.

All bills ordered to be engroſſed ſhall be executed in a fair round hand.

The enacting ſtyle of bills ſhall be, "Be it enacted by the Senators and Repreſentatives of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled."

When a bill ſhall paſs it ſhall be certified by the clerk, noting the day of its paſſing at the foot thereof.

No bill amended by the Senate ſhall be committed.

FOURTHLY.

OF COMMITTEES OF THE WHOLE HOUSE.

It ſhall be a ſtanding Order of the day, throughout the ſeſſion, for the houſe to reſolve itſelf into a Committee of the whole houſe on the ſtate of the Union.

In forming a Committee of the whole Houſe, the Speaker ſhall leave his chair, and a chairman to preſide in Committee ſhall be appointed.

Upon bills committed to a committee of the whole houſe, the bill ſhall be firſt read throughout by the clerk, and then again read and debated by clauſes, leaving the preamble to be laſt conſidered; the body of the bill ſhall not be defaced or interlined; but all amendments, noting the page and line, ſhall be duly entered by the clerk on a ſeparate paper as the ſame ſhall be agreed to by the committee, and ſo reported to the houſe. After report the bill ſhall again be ſubject to be debated and amended by clauſes before a queſtion to engroſs it be taken.

All amendments made to an original motion in committee ſhall be incorporated with the motion and ſo reported.

All amendments made to a report committed to a committee of the whole ſhall be noted and reported as in the caſe of bills.

All queſtions, whether in committee or in the houſe, ſhall be propounded in the order they were moved, except that in filling up the blanks the largeſt ſum and longeſt day ſhall be firſt put.

The rules of proceeding in the houſe ſhall be obſerved in committee ſo far as they may be applicable, except that limitting the times of ſpeaking.

Extract from the Journal,

JOHN BECKLEY, *Clerk.*

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1789.

THIS day the Galleries of the Hon. Houſe of Repreſentatives were opened. The members being convened, the Hon. Chief Juſtice MORRIS, of the State of New-York, adminiſtered to the Speaker and Members of the Houſe, the Oath required by the Conſtitution of the United States.

Upon motion of the Hon. Mr. PARKER, of Virginia, the Houſe then reſolved itſelf into a Committee of the whole, to take the ſtate of the Union into conſideration. This motion was agreed to, and the Hon. Mr. PAGE, of Virginia, took the chair.

Mr. MADDISON, of Virginia, after a few introductory obſervations on the great ſubjects of Finance, and the deficiencies of the federal Treaſury, ſuggeſted the neceſſity of immediately adopting ſome meaſures upon the ſubject of National Revenue. With this object in view, he produced a Reſolve, ſpecifying certain articles upon which an Impoſt was propoſed to be laid. The plan was ſimilar to that recommended by Congreſs in 1783—and is as follows, viz.

[*RESOLVED, as the opinion of this committee, That the following Duties ought to be levied on goods, wares, and merchandize, imported into the United States, to wit.*

On Rum, pr. gallon, *of a dollar.*
On all other Spiritous Liquors.
On Molaſſes.
On Maderia Wine.
On all other Wines.
On common Bohea Teas, pr. lb.
On all other Teas.
On Pepper.
On Brown Sugars.
On Loaf Sugars.
On all other Sugars.
On Cocoa and Coffee.
On all other articles *per cent. on their value at the time and place of importation.*

That there ought, moreover, to be levied on all veſſels in which goods, wares or merchandiſes ſhall be imported, the duties following, viz.

On all veſſels built within the United States, and belonging wholly to citizens thereof, at the rate of *per ton*

On all veſſels belonging wholly to the ſubjects of powers with whom the United States have formed treaties, or partly to the ſubjects of ſuch powers, and partly to citizens of the ſaid ſtates at the rate of

On all veſſels belonging wholy or in part to the ſubjects of other powers, at the rate of

Mr. BOUDINOT, of New Jerſey, and Col. WHITE, of Virginia, ſpoke in favour of the Reſolve, from the neceſſity of a temporary Syſtem's being immediately adopted; but as it was preſumed, that gentlemen had not come prepared to diſcuſs the ſubject, an adjournment was called for, when the Speaker, reſuming the chair, the Houſe adjourned till to-morrow.

THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1789.

The Houſe having again reſolved itſelf into a Committee. Mr. PAGE took the chair.

When Mr. SHERMAN, of Connecticut, propoſed reſuming the Reſolve ſubmitted to the Committee yeſterday, by filling up the blanks.

Mr. GOODHUE ſuggeſted the propriety of again reading the Reſolve—which being done,

Mr. LAWRENCE, of New-York, obſerved, that the immediate neceſſity of a publick Revenue, to anſwer the exigencies of the Union, was univerſally acknowledged, and the mode of raiſing it by Impoſt was generally ſuppoſed to be the beſt; but that as the reſolve, at preſent propoſed, was deſigned as a temporary meaſure; and it being requiſite that ſome Syſtem ſhould be ſpeedily adopted, ſo as to embrace the advantages that would reſult from the Spring importations, it appeared to him the moſt eligible plan to adopt a general idea with reſpect to impoſt, and lay a pr. centum, *ad valorum*, on articles indiſcriminately, in preference to ſpecifying particulars at various rates.

Mr. FITZSIMONS, of Pennſylvania, in oppoſition to the Hon. Mr. LAWRENCE, replied, that a ſpecification of certain articles, with various rates of Impoſt affixed to each, had been found to be more productive, eaſier collected, and a more certain revenue, than a pr. centum, aſſeſſed in a general way; that ſo far from wiſhing to abandon the original idea, he thought it of ſo much importance to be

adhered to, that he had prepared an additional liſt of articles, which he aſked leave to read and lay on the table, that they might form part of the Syſtem which ſhould finally be adopted. The gentleman obſerved, in the courſe of his ſpeech, that the encouragement of the manufactures of our own country, was doubtleſs an object with the Hon. Houſe, and this was connected with the laying proper reſtrictions on foreign articles. The Hon. Gentleman's addition follows, viz.

[*Beer, ale, porter, beef, pork, butter, candles of all kinds, cheeſe, ſoap, cyder, malt, nails, paper, blank books, cabinet wares, cables, cordage, ſalt, manufactured tobacco, ſnuff, ironmongery, hats, millenary, tanned leather, ſhoes and carriages.*]

Mr. WHITE obſerved, that as the ſeaſon was advanced, and entering fully into the conſideration of the ſeveral branches of the ſubject, would poſſibly protract the debates, ſo as to defeat the original deſign; and as the preſent ſituation of the manufactures of our country was not fully known to him, and perhaps to many other gentlemen, he was oppoſed to an incorporation of the additional articles with thoſe at firſt propoſed, for the preſent.

Mr. THACHER propoſed, that the blank annexed to the article "*Rum*" ſhould be filled up with 15-90ths of a dollar.

Mr. TUCKER, in a ſpeech of conſiderable length, oppoſed a ſudden deciſion upon the ſubject, as the Houſe was not full, the members from Georgia and South Carolina, himſelf excepted, were abſent, and in the article to which it was now propoſed to have a duty affixed, thoſe States were as much intereſted as perhaps any State in the Union. The gentleman repreſented his own ſituation as peculiar, being the only member from the ſouthward of Virginia, and that he ſhould be obliged, in this ſtate of the buſineſs, to give his negative upon the queſtion ſhould it be precipitated; but were his colleagues preſent, whatever his ſentiments now were, he might then be diſpoſed to adopt a different opinion. More particularly, he was not prepared to form a judgment upon that part of the reſolve, which referred to a duty on ſhipping of various deſcriptions: This was a particularly critical topick, about which gentlemen had very much differed; and that without conſulting his colleagues in the delegation, he ſhould not poſſeſs confidence enough in his own judgement to decide affirmatively upon a queſtion of ſo great magnitude.

Mr. HARTLY, in a ſhort addreſs, advocated the additional articles propoſed by Mr. Fitzſimons.

Mr. MADISON, in a ſpeech of conſiderable length, entered into the ſubject of Commerce—its reſtrictions, &c. with reſpect to the reſolve before the committee, his deſign was to have propoſed a temporary ſyſtem; he however perceived gentlemen were much divided—he conceived that very powerful motives exiſted, to induce the adoption of a plan that ſhould come into immediate operation. He admitted there was force in the obſervations of the Hon. Gentleman from South-Carolina, but that *national* objects were paramount to all local conſiderations. The Hon. Gentleman appeared to reprobate exceſſive reſtrictions, or impoſitions on commerce as impolitic and unproductive. With reſpect to the diſcrimination upon the ſubject of tonnage, it was made upon principles of the beſt policy. Mr. MADDISON agreed with the Hon. Mr. FITZSIMONS, that ſpecifick duties on particular articles, was the moſt eligible mode of laying an impoſt. He remarked that ſome of the articles propoſed, had reference to the encouragement of our own manufactures. How far the committee was prepared to determine upon this part of the buſineſs, he could not ſay, but he conſidered it as a buſineſs that ought to be deferred for the preſent. Mr. MADDISON ſpoke low. we were not in the moſt favourable ſituation to hear, and therefore could not follow that gentleman through a ſpeech, which we are informed diſcovered great theoretical knowledge of the general ſubjects of diſcuſſion.

Mr. BOUDINOT made ſome general obſervations, pertinent to the ſubject, and concluded by enquiring, Why the article of glaſs was not included, as there are ſeveral manufacttories of that article already eſtabliſhed in the country.

Mr. FITZSIMONS and ſome other gentlemen added a few more obſervations, when, on motion of Mr. LEE, the committee roſe, and the houſe adjourned.

FRIDAY, APRIL 10.

The Houſe met and adjourned without doing buſineſs.

SATURDAY, APRIL 11.

The houſe aſſembled agreeably to adjournment.

A petition from the tradeſmen, manufacturers, and others, of the town of Baltimore, was preſented by Mr Smith, and referred to the committe of the whole houſe.

The houſe then reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole.

Mr. PAGE in the chair.

The order of the day being called for by Mr. SHERMAN.

Mr. Goodhue moved, that an addition to the liſt of articles already enumerated in the reſolve, might be made by the following, viz. anchors, wool-cards, wrought tin-ware, limes and lemons—which was done.

Mr. PARKER aroſe, and made a motion, that a ſelect committee be appointed to take the important buſineſs of a ſyſtem of revenue into conſideration,—prepare a bill and report.

The chairman upon this, obſerved, that the motion was not in order,—as the houſe was then in a committee of the whole. It was a previous queſtion whether that committee ſhould riſe and the ſpeaker reſume the chair.

Upon which the gentleman varied his motion by an amendment, and moved, the committee report, riſe, and the ſpeaker reſume the chair, and *then* that the aforeſaid committee be choſen,—the gentleman enforced the propriety of his motion with obſervations of conſiderable length; but his voice was ſo low, that it was impoſſible to hear him diſtinctly, ſo as to continue a connection. Mr. BOUDINOT in a lengthy addreſs combated the idea of Mr. PARKER. He was in favour of an immediate, but temporary ſyſtem;—as an attempt to form a permanent plan involved an enquiry which compriſed a great variety of particulars, that the preſent object would not admit of: It would be neceſſary he obſerved to obtain information from various ſources, viz. with reſpect to the actual imports of the ſeveral ſtates. 2dly The produce of the impoſts realized upon their amount in the reſpective governments. 3d. Communications from the mercantile intereſts through the union without the ſpecies of information to be derived from the laſt-mentioned ſource—gentlemen muſt be ſenſible, that very eſſential errors might be committed.

A permanent ſyſtem alſo included the idea of framing ſuitable proviſions for the collection of the duties, which opened a field wide and complicated.

To obviate theſe difficulties, the gentleman propoſed that a ſimple temporary ſyſtem ſhould be adopted—that the mode of collection ſhould be conformable to the laws already extant in the ſeveral ſtates for that purpoſe; in thoſe ſtates where no ſuch laws had exiſted, thoſe of the next ſtate ſhould be adopted. Col. BLAND, roſe next. He was likewiſe oppoſed to the motion of the Hon. Mr. PARKER,—as involving the idea of permanency:—He therefore propoſed, that the gentleman ſhould withdraw his motion, in which caſe he was prepared to introduce a reſolve which in his opinion would expedite the buſineſs before the committee, which was, that it ſhould now be determined, whether the Syſtem ſhould be a temporary, or a permanent one. A previous reſolution of this kind, the Col. obſerved, would relieve the minds of many gentlemen, who in that caſe, would be prepared for filling up the blanks.

Mr. PARKER, however, did not ſee proper to withdraw his motion, but re-inforced it with additional obſervations.

Mr. MADDISON was oppoſed to Mr. Parker's motion. He ſaid, that as the Committee had made ſome progreſs in the buſineſs now under conſideration, and gentlemen appeared to be principally divided as to the expediency of a *temporary* or *permanent* Syſtem. It would in his opinion rather protract than expedite deciſions, to throw back upon a ſelect committee the inveſtigation of the ſubject, eſpecially as it was certain, that the ſame enquiries might *now* be made, with facility, which would ariſe after a ſelect committee had prepared a draught to ſubmit to the conſideration of the whole. He was therefore oppoſed to the riſing of the Committee.

Several other gentlemen ſpoke upon the queſtion, but on a diviſion of the houſe it was finally loſt.

This motion being negatived, Col. BLAND's propoſition reſpecting taking the ſenſe of the Committee, whether the Syſtem ſhould be temporary, was taken up.

Mr. THACHER obſerved, that it was impoſſible to determine with accurracy, as to the duration of a Syſtem, before it was formed—when onee completed, the Houſe could give as long, and as ſhort a period for operation, as ſhould appear moſt eligible. Should the Syſtem appear to be *good*, no perſon would wiſh it a temporary exiſtence: Should it not prove ſalutary, no aſſigned date for its termination would warrant its being continued beyond experience of its beneficial effects. He was therefore for leaving the period to an after conſideration.

Mr. BOUDINOT was in favour of the temporary reſolve of Col. Bland, as on the contrary ſentiment, the bill to be framed muſt go to making proviſion for the collection of the duties, as alſo to a continental Judicial Syſtem, an object of ſuch magnitude, as would preclude any deciſive meaſures till ſuch time as will entirely diſappoint all our expectations of the immediate advantages that would reſult from a temporary ſyſtem, which the gentleman obſerved, might be matured in two or three days.

Mr. MADDISON, Mr. LEE, and other gentlemen ſpoke upon the motion, which was finally withdrawn.

Mr. MADDISON then brought forward a motion to this effect,—That it is the opinion of this Committee, that a Committee of the Houſe ought to be appointed to prepare the draught of a Bill to regulate the collection of Duties on Impoſts and Tonnage within the United States. This motion was adopted.

On motion of Mr. LEE, it was reſolved, to proceed in filling up the articles in the original reſolution.

Mr. MADDISON propoſed 15-90ths of a dollar on Rum.

Mr. SHERMAN, as an amendment, propoſed 15 cents.

Another gentleman propoſed 10 cents; but without the queſtion's being put, the Committee, moved for by Mr. Maddiſon, was elected, and conſiſted of a member from each State.

Adjourned to Monday, 11 o'clock.

MONDAY, APRIL 13, 1789.

The Houſe met agreeably to adjournment.

The additional Rules and Orders reported by the Committee appointed for that purpoſe, were taken into conſideration—ſome of them amended and accepted—others recommitted.

A ſtanding Committee of Elections is enjoined by one of theſe Rules—and accordingly the Houſe appointed this Committee, which conſiſts of Mr. CLYMER, Mr. AMES, Mr. BENSON, Mr. HUNTINGTON, Mr. CARROL, Mr. WHITE, and Mr. GILMAN.

A Committee was alſo appointed to confer with the Committee of the Senate, upon the ſubject of arrangements for the reception of the Preſident and Vice-Preſident, and conſiſted of Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. P. MUHLENBURG, Mr. BENSON, and Mr. GRIFFIN.

Mr. BURKE preſented a petition from the Shipwrights of South-Caroline, praying the attention of Congreſs to their ſituation, and that a Navigation Act might be paſſed in favour of American veſſels—this was referred to a Committee of the whole.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, APRIL 14.

Met agreeable to adjournment.

A Bill for regulating the manner of taking the oath preſcribed by the Conſtitution, was read the firſt time.

The articles of the additional rules, which were recommitted yeſterday, were read as amended by the Committe and accepted.

Order of the day being called for, the Houſe went into a Committee of the whole.

Mr. PAGE in the Chair.

Mr. LAWRENCE propoſed that for the article of rum in the reſolve before the Committe, *ardent ſpirits, Jamaica proof*, ſhould be ſubſtituted; this was afterwards changed to *diſtilled ſpirits, Jamaica proof*, as it now ſtands.

Mr. BLAND, after adverting to a temporary ſyſtem, as the moſt eligible, enforced the idea upon the impropriety of taxing ſeveral articles in the reſolve, which were abſolutely eſſential to the formation of many ſpecies of tools made uſe of by our manufacturers; and in order that Congreſs might have time, properly to diſcriminate between the articles, and form a compleat and permanent ſyſtem, he introduced a motion to this effect, That Congreſs paſs a law, authorizing and eſtabliſhing the collection of impoſt thro' the ſtates, agreeably to the revenue laws extant in the ſeveral governments, and that the officers be ſubject to the ſame regulations and penalties.

Mr. FLOYD obſerved, that the ſubject naturally divided itſelf intotwo parts, *general* and *ſpecified* articles: The latter were too numerous, he conceived, to be taken up collectively: The queſtion was, How ſhall we diſcriminate? he would propoſe therefore, to expedite the buſineſs, that the articles ſhould be taken individually, and determined upon—and if gentlemen would bring the queſtion to this iſſue, whether, conſidering the particular ſituation of the country, it would be adviſeable thus to tax the reſpective articles? A proper diſtinction would be made, and the buſineſs brought to a ſpeedy determination.

Mr. BOUDINOT ſeconded the motion of Mr. Bland.

Mr. MADDISON objected to its introduction, as not being in order.

Col. BLAND obſerved, that the preſent object of the Committee, a permanent ſyſtem, would in all probability ſubject the States to a loſs of two or three hundred thouſand pounds.

The Chairman obſerving that he conſidered the motion as not in order. It was withdrawn by Mr. Bland.

Mr. LAWRENCE, upon the ſubject of filling up the blanks, propoſed twelve cents to fill that annexed to diſtilled ſpirits, Jamaica proof: He obſerved, that *low* duties would be more certainly collected, as experience had verified, that *high* duties held out powerful temptations to ſmuggling—rendered a more vigourous mode of collection neceſſary, which again was proportionably expenſive, and eventually diminiſhed the produce of the revenue, below the amount of moderate duties.

Mr. FITZSIMONS was in favour of 15 cents.

Mr. MADDISON propoſed 10 cents.

Mr. BOUDINOT 15, which was finally voted, and 12 cents pr. gallon on all other ſpirits.

Upon the article of molaſſes, Mr. LAWRENCE propoſed two cents pr. gallon.

Mr. MADDISON eight cents pr. gollon.

Mr. PARKER made ſome obſervations which we could not diſtinctly hear.

Mr. LAWLENCE obſerved, that two cents were in his opinion, quite high enough, in proportion to the prime coſt, the pre conceived ideas of the duty on that article, and its being a raw material, the baſis of an extenſive manufacture.

Mr. MADDISON continued, however, in favour of eight cents, and made ſome alluſions to the pernicious affects reſulting from the uſe of ſpiritous liquors:—He reprobated the idea of a *draw-back*, as opening a door to various ſpecies of fraud.

Mr. Fitzſimons was alſo in favour of eight cents,—upon ſimilar principles.

Mr. GOODHUE, was totally oppoſed to ſo high a duty, which amounted to nearly 50 pr. cent:—He obſerved, that the importation of molaſſes was an important branch of commerce and principally to the Eaſtern ſtates; that independent of ts being a great article of manufacture, it was uſed by many perſons as a neceſſary of life, being a ſubſtitue for ſugar, and mixed with water, for beer: That ſo high a duty would operate injuriouſly towards a very numerous claſs of people; beſides being attended with the moſt pernicious conſequecuces to the navigation and fiſhery of the eaſtern ſtates.

Mr. MADDISON obſerved, that if the duty on molaſſes was to be complained of, where *that* was uſed in lieu of ſugar, the duty on ſugar would be a counter balance to it.

Mr. CLYMER, in ſupport of an high duty, introduced the policy of diſcouraging the uſe of ſpiritous and encouraging that of malt liquors.

Mr. AMES combated the laying ſo high a duty, as it was beyond the ratio that gentlemen could poſſibly think eligible as a general idea,—as it operated as a tax upon a raw material, which proved to ſome of the ſtates a very important branch of manufactures; as it would ſtrike a mortal blow to this manufacture—prove highly injurious to the eaſtern fiſheries and to their navigation, which was very extenſively employed by this buſineſs: Molaſſes was a meer refuſe article in the iſlands, tho' valuable to us; the refuſe of our fiſh and lumber were the great remittances for it; when imported and manufactnred, from the cheapneſs at which it could be afforded, it forced a ſale even in the Britiſh iſlands. It was the oſtenſible deſign of gentlemen, to raiſe a revenue—this exceſſive duty would annihilate an extenſive ſource of revenue: It would prove ſuddenly deſtructive to great property appropriated to that buſineſs, and effectuelly deſtroy a very important manufacture; for theſe reaſons (and for many others, which Mr. AMES offered, but which time will not permit us to tranſcribe) he was decidedly oppoſed to ſo high a duty.

Mr. MADDISON propoſed to amend his motion by making the duty ſeven cents.

Mr. PARTRIDGE, Mr. BOUDINOT and Mr. FITZSIMONS, ſeverally ſpoke upon the ſubject—when the vote being called for, the duty on molaſſes was laid at ſix cents pr. gallon.

On Madeira wine, 33⅓ cents pr. gallon.
On all other wines, 20 cents pr. gallon.
On brown ſugar, at one cent pr. lb.
On loaf ſugar, three cents pr. lb.
On all other ſugars, one and half cent pr. lb.
Cn coffee, two and half cents pr. lb.

The Committe then roſe—The Speaker reſumed the chair—and the Houſe adjourned.

(To be continued.)

A very incompetent judgment only, can be formed upon the proceedings of Congreſs thus far: The debates have hitherto been indefinite and ſo far, unintereſting. It is the part of true patriotiſm to wait patiently the deciſion of our civil fathers, when the publick affairs are in ſuch a train as to preſent only, *a choice of difficulties*.

THE PROGRESS.

Exceſſive Duties produce a rigorous collection—odious revenue Officers—Smuggling—COMBINATIONS—Inſurrections—Treaſons—Rebellions—Civil War—Loſs of Conſtitution—Loſs of Freedom.

FUR TRADE.

The following eſtimate of Furs, exported from Canada, in the years 1786, 1787 and 1788, may perhaps ſuggeſt to the "POWERS THAT BE" ſome important ideas; it is authentic.

EXPORTS from QUEBECK in 1786—1787.—and 1788.

	In 1786	In 1787	In 1788					
116623	139509	130758	Beaver ſkins 4lb each is	163447lb	at 6/6	£ 53120	8	9
48436	68142	56731	Martins,	4500		1134	6	4
23684	26330	20177	Otters,	-	-	20177		
9595	16957	12186	Minks,	-	4s.	2437	4	
3958	5813	4702	Fiſhers,	-	6s.	1410	12	
7095	8913	7510	Foxes,	-	8s.	3004		
17713	17108	15041	Bears,	-	20s.	15041		
126794	102656	151535	Deer ſkins in the hair,	-	3/6	26518	12	6
54771lb	17881lb	34441lb	Indian dreſt deers leather,	-	2s.	324	9	
202719	240456	106753	Muſquaſh,	-	9d.	4003	4	9
108521	140346	115566	Racoons,	-	2s.	11556	12	
3072	5426	7060	Cafed cats,	-	18s.	6354		
2977	1825	2164	Open do.	-	4/6	486	4	6
12923	9687	9621	Wolves,	-	1/6	6013	2	6
7555	9815	13680	Elks, or mooſe,	-	15s.	10260		
566	653	438	Wolverins,	-	20s.	438		
157	125	35	Panthers,	-	3/6	6	2	6
		175	Seals,	-	2/6	21	17	6
		1	Weazel,	-	1s.	1		
			Caſtorum,	-	16s.	2235	4	
1371lb	1454lb	2794lb				£ 174753	19	
1659 cub bears						*Currency.*		
480 ſquirrels						£ 157278	12	1
64 tygers 27 do						*Sterling.*		
296 kitts								

ORIGINALITY.

The TABLET.——No. I.

"To rail at the times at large, can ſerve no good purpoſe: and generally ariſeth from a want of knowledge, or a want of honeſty."

IT is uſually expected that writers, who enter upon a courſe of publications, ſhould exhibit ſome outlines of a plan. This, in the preſent inſtance, is not practicable, with any degree of preciſion. With reſpect to this undertaking, the writer can better inform the publick, what he intends to avoid, than what he expects to perform. His attention will be entirely withdrawn from every ſubject or occurrence that is calculated to excite party ſpirit.—How far the intrigues of clubs or the jars of faction may eventually have a good or bad effect on ſociety, enters not into the views of this publication. It can be of no importance to an author to aſcertain the relative character of ſects or parties; when his plan only requires him to eſtabliſh ſuch maxims, and to recommend ſuch inſtitutions and habits, as will not counteract the honeſt purpoſes of any man, whatever may be his ideas reſpecting forms of government or religion. A writer, who profeſſes truth for his aim, and adopts reaſon for his guide, will not have occaſion implicitly to follow the tracks of any avowed partizan. It is not preſumed, however, that this performance will not participate of prejudices and miſtakes. It is only declared that the topicks ſhall generally be of ſuch a nature, as offer the leaſt temptation to error.

The common intereſt and happineſs of communities, as well as individuals, leads in many eſſential reſpects, to a determinate point. There are many political ſubjects that are ſo doubtful and perplexed, that the mind, after the moſt impartial inveſtigation, does not find complete ſatisfaction. It is however, a conſolation, that truths are generally uſeleſs in proportion as they are enveloped in darkneſs. The moſt important principles are ſo obvious, that the natural reaſon of man can diſcern their propriety: When they are fairly explained, they will ſeldom be diſputed. The moſt uſeful qnalities and actions accord ſo well with the common ſenſe and feelings of people, that we are leſs apt to diſown than to imitate them. Why then does it happen that men have errors in opinions or practice? Perhaps one leading cauſe may be, that the mind is ſo much occupied in vain or impracticable reſearches, that the reaſon gets perverted or obſcured. By this means it loſes its natural clearneſs in the management of things, which otherwiſe would eaſily come within its reach. It ſhall be the object of this run of papers, to touch upon ſuch ſubjects as are calculated to afford amuſement or inſtruction, without diſturbing ſociety with calumny and petulence.

NEW-YORK, *April*, 1789.

DESCRIPTION.

The following extract from a letter handed to the publiſher, may be amuſing, if not inſtructive.

IT REFERS TO FACTS.

"AGREEABLY to my engagement, I now propoſe giving you ſome account of my viſit to the Hon. Mr. ——, of ——, in the county of ——. This gentleman you have often heard is an extenſive Landholder, a great Farmer, and very affluent in other property.——His manſion-houſe in P——, is a very handſome, capacious and convenient Edifice, pleaſantly ſituated on the declivity of a hill fronting the South, and commands a very extenſive proſpect.—There are at proper diſtances, every neceſſary building, both for the farming buſineſs, and for pleaſurable accommodation—coach-houſe, barns, mills, granaries, poultery-yards, &c. &c. The laſt are conſtantly receiving the produce of 500 acres of land highly cultivated; ſo that there is a perpetual ſupply for the family, and domeſticks, of every ſpecies of proviſion that fancy could imagine, or luxury deſire.

Mr. ——, the truly benevolent owner of this delightful retreat, ſupports in his ſtile of living, that old faſhioned hoſpitality, which we ſometimes ſee extolled in books, but have ſeldom known to be realized: His houſe is the ſeat of eaſe and elegance, and his happineſs is evidently encreaſed by the preſence of his gueſts, and the tokens of pleaſure which they diſcover: To the poor of the town he is a daily benefactor: Conſtant proviſion is made for them as if they were part of his family. He takes the lead in every project that has publick utility for its baſis—hence the roads, bridges, &c. of the town are improved and repaired—hence his name is at the head of every ſubſcription for juſt and charitable deſigns, ſupporting with decency the miniſter of the pariſh, keeping the place of publick worſhip in repair, encouraging manufactures and experiments in agriculture, &c. In addition to theſe, he is not aſhamed to ſet the *beſt example* to his neighbours, by conſtantly and regularly attending divine ſervice with all his numerous family and domeſticks.—Such a character is a bleſſing to the community in which he reſides—he is the ſteward of the favours of Providence—beloved and happy in life, he ſees the influence of his benevolent example extending far and wide—and views the approach of the King of Terrors with calmneſs and ſerenity. C——.

MASSACHUSETTS, 1789.

NATIONAL.

Extract from the minutes of the Board *of* Managers *of the* Pennſylvania Society *for the Encouragement of Manufactures, &c.*

ANTHONY MORRIS, *Sec'ry.*

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 24, 1789.

PREMIUM, No. 15,

OFFERED by the Board of Managers of the Pennſylvania Society for the Encouragement of Manufactures, to the perſon who ſhall diſcover and produce to this Society the greateſt variety of ſpecimens, with certificates of the greateſt quantity of painters colours, drawn from the foſſils and earths of the United States, on or before the 31ſt day of December 1788; a plate of gold, &c. of the value of 50 dollars.

THE committee, to whom were referred the ſpecimens of painters colours preſented by Mr. SYLVANUS BISHOP, of the city of *New-Haven*, and ſtate of Connecticut, report, that after conſulting ſeveral painters and dealers in painters colours, reſpecting the quality of the ſpecimens, and ſubjecting them to chymical analyſis, they are induced to believe, that ſome of the yellow ſpecimens are nearly equal to the imported ochres of the ſame colour, and that they are compoſed of the ingredients which conſtitute ochres, although, perhaps, not ſo well freed from foreign ſubſtances, as thoſe which are imported; they are therefore of opinion, that Mr. BISHOP is entitled to the premium offered by this Board, and that he is deſerving of the attention of the friends of the Manufactures of America.

AT a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Pennſylvania Society, for the Encouragement of Manufactures and the uſeful arts, held March 23d, A. D. 1789, the report of the committee, on the application of Mr. SYLVANUS BISHOP, of the city of *New-Haven*, and ſtate of Connecticut, for the premium No. 15, offered by the Board, was read and unanimouſly adopted; Whereupon reſolved, that the Secretary be requeſted to communicate the report of the committee, and its adoption by the Board, by letter to Mr. BISHOP.

Extract from the Minutes of the Board,

ANTHONY MORRIS, *Sec'ry.*

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 23, 1789.

AGRICULTURAL EXTRACT.

From the GENTLEMEN'S MAGAZINE *for December*, 1788.

"IT was obſerved in a late paper, that one farmer collected 14000 buſhels apples: According to the uſual quantity of 20 buſhels to a hogſhead, he made 700 hogſheads of Cyder. And that is nothing ſingular in the county of Hereford; there is a farmer there who will make from 300 to 500 this year.

ANECDOTE.

A Gentleman who uſed indecent language in preſence of his ſon, a fine likely lad—was very delicately reproved by a friend, who lamented that the young gentleman ſhould be ſo unfortunate as to be deaf,—'deaf,' ſaid the gentleman with ſurprize! yes Sir, replied his friend, or you ſurely would not have given your ſelf ſuch a latitude in ſpeaking before him.

OBSERVATIONS.

For the GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES.

A FREE PRESS has been juſtly conſidered as the palladium of liberty—the ſcourge of tyrants—the terror of Sychophants—and the detector and dread of mock patriots and demagogues;—it is likewiſe a developer of daring machinations againſt the peace of ſociety—the ſchemes of ambition, avarice and peculation.

It is a moſt powerful engine to counteract the plans of policy which may be laid by ariſtocratical juntos, for their own aggrandizement, and the depreſſion of the people; as alſo to ſtem the torrent and expoſe the injuſtice of the majority of an overbearing and arbitrary Democracy. In ſhort its effects on publick men, and publick meaſures, are ſuch, that the degrees of freedom and ſafety, which any community enjoys, may generally be calculated by the independency and free ſtate of the preſs in ſuch community.

How highly then to be valued, and how ſacredly to be preſerved, is this ſublime privilege! The citizens of America are juſtly tenacious of this darling birthright. They are nurtured in the ennobling idea—that to think what they pleaſe, and to ſpeak, write and publiſh their ſentiments with decency on every ſubject, conſtitute the dignified character of Americans. Having derived the moſt permanent advantages from this ſource, viz. ſuperior light and knowledge upon the great ſubjects of liberty, laws and government; and having been inſpired by ſentiments of *heroiſm* and *ſound policy* derived from this origin, to eſtabliſh an independent empire, and adopt a glorious federal conſtitution; they are enthuſiaſtick to preſerve and perpetuate this ineſtimable jewel.

Our children, the riſing generation from the copious ſtreams whch continually iſſue from this fountain, early imbibe the ſame independent principles, and by this medium we may anticipate the tranſmiſſion of political knowledge, virtue and patriotiſm, thro' a long lapſe of years, producing a race of heroes, freemen and ſtateſmen, till time, the invicible leveller of ſtates and empires, ſhall ſtop the revolutions of nature.

The adoption of the Federal Conſtitution by this great and various people, may be aſcribed to the Freedom of the Preſs; this is an event unparellelled in the annals of mankind; and the more it is contemplated, the greater is the admiration of the philoſopher, and the citizen of the world—While the boſoms of the patriot and philanthropiſt exult in anticipating the complete triumph of reaſon in a firm eſtabliſhment of this Syſtem. C.

ADDRESS.

THE Publick approbation alone can give ſtability and ſucceſs to any undertaking which muſt ultimately depend upon public opinion: This idea has generally induced the Editors of new publications to attempt anticipating that approbation through the medium of *profeſſions*, which, to ſay the leaſt, are, too ſeldom realized: The Editor of the GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES would avoid, as far as poſſible, the imputation that has been frequently and juſtly incurred upon account of profeſſions never *ſubſtantiated*.

Should the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES prove a faithful regiſter of publick tranſactions, eſpecially thoſe of the great council of the nation, the FEDERAL LEGISLATURE; he HOPES it will be patronized by thoſe who feel intereſted in the welfare of the union; the *patriots* and *independent freemen of our country*.

Should it contain a competent detail of foreign and domeſtic intelligence; revolutions in commerce; diſcoveries in various parts of the globe, opening new ſources of wealth to enterprizing adventurers; riſe and fall of ſtocks; prices current, &c. he HOPES it will receive the ſupport of mercantile characters.

Should the great body of mechanics find that their important intereſts are attended to; that improvements and diſcoveries in their ſeveral branches claim an early and conſtant inſertion.

Should this Gazette be the happy inſtrument of pointing out various plans, by which the muſic of the AX and HAMMER may again be heard in our cities, the Editor cannot but HOPE for their generous encouragement.

Should ſomething worthy the notice of the great farming intereſt of our country (the bulwork of freedom and equal laws) be exhibited from time to time, the editor HOPES for their patronage. Improvements in agriculture are of the firſt conſequence to our young, our riſing country; and the labours that tend to affect this deſirable object, are the reſult of the pureſt patriotiſm, and ſhould demand the conſtant attention of the Editors of periodical publication.

The Editor HOPES that the wealthy part of the community will become patrons of this publication, as it is but juſt to ſay, that every project, which has been obviouſly calculated for publick utility, has met with prompt and generous encouragement from thoſe whom Providence has bleſſed with affluence; without their aſſiſtance, the noble plans now on foot for the promotion of MANUFACTURES, ARTS and SCIENCES, muſt have proved abortive; their liberal efforts on many *recent occaſions*, have given a ſpring to the publick mind. Should the Gazette of the United States ſuggeſt improvable hints, or feazible projects, which muſt depend upon the PURSE for their maturity, it cannot fail of being countenanced by the RICH and public ſpirited.

The great and momentous ſubject of Education is hourly appreciating in its importance: That part of the NEW CONSTITUTION, which opens the door to *every man of every rank*, poſſeſſing VIRTUE and ABILITIES, to the higheſt honours in the great American Republick, has expanded the views of every American.

This idea, places the buſineſs of Education in a point of light, in which it never has before been viewed; a point in which it cannot be conſidered in any other country upon the face of the earth. The MIDDLING and LOWER CLASS of CITIZENS will therefore find their account in becoming ſubſcribers for this Gazette, ſhould it pay a particular regard to this great ſubject. Full juſtice cannot perhaps be done to it; but every attempt to illuſtrate and enforce its importance, muſt inſure the applauſe of every perſon who feels the dignity of a rational being, or who prizes the birthright of an American.

Ignorance is the parent of all human degradation; every attempt therefore to diſſeminate the rays of knowledge will receive the applauſe of the truly benevolent. The happineſs of mankind being inſeparably connected with the practice of religious, moral and ſocial duties, it becomes obligatory upon the Editors of publick papers, to pay a diſtinguiſhed regard to every idea that may be ſuggeſted upon theſe important points, upon *general principles*, avoiding tedious diſſertations upon *abſtruſe* and *metaphyſical* ſubjects,: Thoſe eſſays that have a natural tendency to refine our manners, humanize the heart, and exalt our natures, ſhould claim a diſtinguiſhed attention. So far as the Gazette of the United States ſhall be inſtrumental in diffuſing ſentiments of juſtice, humanity and benevolence—thoſe great moral virtues, it will doubtleſs receive the ſupport of the Reverend Clergy.

In ſhort, ſhould this Gazette ſupport the character of a NATIONAL, IMPARTIAL and INDEPENDENT CONVEYANCER to all parts of the Union, of News, Politics, and Miſcellanies, the approbation and patronage of a generous publick will doubtleſs reward the exertions of

The EDITOR.

APRIL,	H.W.	S.r. &ſ.	REMARKS.
15 Wed.	0 50	5 26 7	Sun dec. 10 deg. N.
16 Thur.	1 36	5 25 7	
17 Fri.	2 22	5 24 7	

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